

spleen. The anemia and leucopenia were in keeping with her malarial infection.

**Treatment:** Consisted of giving her quinine, five-grain powders four times a day. Within ten days her infection was under control and she had no more temperature rises. The quinine was then reduced to three times a day and on leaving the hospital, three weeks after admission, it was recommended that she keep up the quinine for one month longer, morning and evening. She was also put on iron, in the form of Blands tablets, three times a day after meals for her anemia, and she was also given a full diet.

**Discussion:** Her general condition on discharge at the end of three weeks was markedly improved. Instead of being apathetic she was energetic. She had commenced to put on weight, having gained over two pounds. The sallow, muddy color was beginning to clear up and, as can be seen from her blood examination, her hemoglobin had risen to almost 70, an increase of almost 20 per cent. On discharge her liver could barely be felt and her spleen was reduced to 1 to 2 cm. below the costal margin.

## Obituary

### MEMORIAL TO DR. SHADWORTH O. BEASLEY, D. S. C., D. S. O. (British Government)

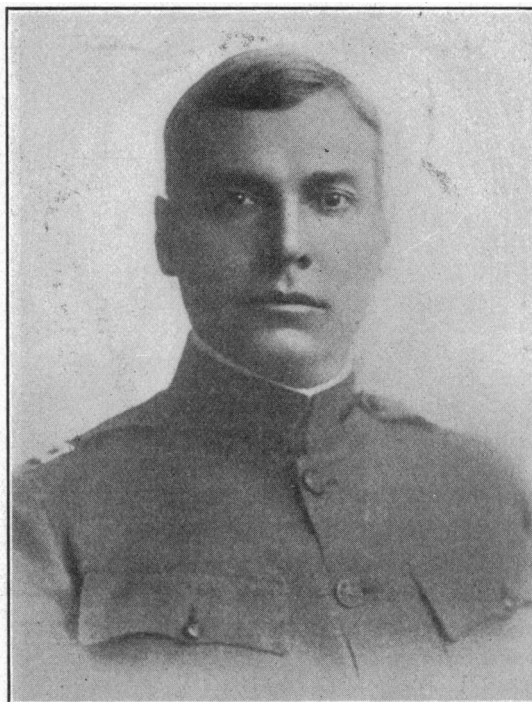
The Medical Faculty of the Stanford University School of Medicine has decided to create a Memorial to Assistant Professor Shadworth O. Beasley, who was killed in action on October 14, 1918, near Cierges, France.

Dr. Beasley was graduated from Cooper Medical College in 1897. He served as Major and Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War from 1898 to 1903, and received the Congressional Medal for conspicuous bravery in bringing in wounded under fire. Returning to San Francisco he undertook intensive work in the various clinics of Cooper Medical College, which later were taken over by Stanford University, in order to give himself a broad foundation for the practice of general surgery.

At the time the recent World War broke out he was acting as Urologist in the Women's Clinic of Stanford University with the title of Assistant Clinical Professor. He served in Serbia under the American Red Cross and was with his unit in the Serbian Hospital at Belgrade during the bombardment of that city by the Austrians.

When the United States entered the war Dr. Beasley joined the Eighteenth Railway Engineers with the rank of Major, and reached France September 1, 1917. Later he was with the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery and was in action most of the time. He was highly commended in the report of General William P. Rivers and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Petit Borda Woods, France, July 14-16, 1918. Major Beasley was killed in action October 14, 1918, about 8 a. m. on Hill 253, about two kilometers northwest of Cierges, France, and was buried by a detail of the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery on this same hill.

The responses received for a memorial plate to Dr. Beasley, which has been placed in the Lane Medical Library, have been greater than necessary and a balance in this memorial fund remains. Feeling that Dr. Beasley is so widely revered for his heroic work and so beloved by his many old patients and friends, as well as admired by the medical profession of California; as representing the highest type of physician and surgeon, the Medical Faculty of the Stanford School of Medicine has decided to solicit funds for the creation of a Beasley Memorial Fellowship. It is hoped that this fund will ultimately be something in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Something over \$1,000 has already been promised.



DR. SHADWORTH BEASLEY

Contributors may send contributions to the Dean of the Stanford University School of Medicine, who will acknowledge the same and transmit the sums received to the Board of Trustees of the University, who will expend the interest on the fund according to recommendations received from the Medical Faculty.

ALFRED BAKER SPALDING

Chairman of Committee.

### WILLIAM BREAKEY LEWITT San Francisco

On April 25 San Francisco lost one of its most beloved physicians, Dr. William Breakey Lewitt. Doctor Lewitt had long served the community in unselfish devotion to his profession and all sorts and conditions of men, women and children mourn his loss.

Doctor Lewitt was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 12, 1857, the son of Dr. William and Adelaide Lewitt. His early education was received there and in Detroit, where in 1877 he graduated from the Detroit Medical College. A year later, in 1878, he took a further degree from the Medical Department of Columbia University. The same year he married Susan E. Smith of Saginaw, Michigan, and in August of that year he moved to San Francisco to begin his life work.

From the first Doctor Lewitt was interested in the teaching side of his profession and his first work in San Francisco was as Demonstrator of Anatomy in Toland Medical College. Later he became Professor of Anatomy in the same school. Doctor Lewitt was a man of vision and of energy, and new fields of work always had his interest and his help. When the Dental College of the University of California was started he was appointed to the position of Professor of Anatomy, which he held up to 1905.

Doctor Lewitt's interest in the diseases of children and the claims of childhood on the medical profession, as a special department worthy of the most intense effort of the physician, made him the Father of Pediatrics on this Coast, and in 1896 he became the Professor of Pediatrics in the Univer-